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PHILADELPHIA, PA.—THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.—THE CHINESE COURT—CELESTIAL EXHIBITORS EXPLAINING THEIR WARES.
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.—SEE PAGE 210.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
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FRANK LESLIE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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POPULAR SENTIMENT.

HAPPILY for the general good, the nominating conventions of the two great political parties will, in a very short time, have made their Presidential nominations, and Cincinnati and St. Louis will have selected the two champions under whose lead the people are to enter upon the struggle for the possession of the reins of government. Who these champions are to be is the question which now keeps the whole country in a ferment. It is the theory of our political system that the selection of candidates is made in conformity with what is presumed to be the wishes of the people; but the difficulty with nominating conventions is to ascertain accurately what it is that the people want. At the present time there is not much mystery about the matter. It is clear that the people want a change in the Government; they want reform; they want honest men in office; and, above all, they want better times. On these points all parties are agreed, but the difficulty is in deciding who the men are that can be safely trusted to bring about the reforms required. Looking at the conventions and conferences which have recently been held in different cities of the Union with reference to the Presidential nominations, it is not so easy to discover in which direction the popular sentiment tends, so far as candidates are concerned.

The most imposing in appearance, if not the most important in its action, of all these conventions, was the Conference held in Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 16th inst., at which ex-President Woolsey of Yale College presided, and ex-Senator Carl Schurz made the principal address. This Conference was not of a partisan character, though it was composed chiefly of Republicans, most of them men of the highest social standing, and many of them of political distinction. They were doctors of divinity, college professors, journalists, lawyers and merchants; men of moral weight and substance, but not politicians. They were unanimous in demanding a change, and strenuous for honest men; but they thought it best to make no announcement of their preferences for any of the candidates whose names are before the people. One member from Chicago avowed himself in favor of Bristow, and Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Boston, declared that if he could not have Bristow he would be content with Tilden. The address to the people issued by this Conference is understood to have been prepared mainly by Mr. Schurz, and is of a character which all men of all parties can heartily approve. The sentiment of this gathering, which represented some of the best elements of the Republican Party, was unmistakably anti-Administration.

Following immediately after the Fifth Avenue Conference, was the Ohio Democratic State Convention in Cincinnati, on the 17th, when, to the astonishment of all

the rest of the world, the Inflation Party carried the day, and instructed the delegates to the St. Louis Convention to present the name of ex-Governor Allen, sometimes irreverently called "Old Bill Allen," as the candidate of the Ohio Democracy for the Presidency. This, of course, was the honest sentiment of a majority of the Convention, but it is not to be supposed that even those who voted for the Inflation candidate had the slightest expectation of his being nominated at St. Louis. But what was intended, no doubt, was to let the country at large know that the Democracy of Ohio was in favor of the doctrine commonly characterized by the epithet of "rag-baby."

The day before the Cincinnati Convention, there was a gathering in Indianapolis of Inflationists pure and simple, but there was no specially noteworthy person among them, and the chief point of interest was an address presented, but not in person, by the venerable Peter Cooper, in advocacy of paper money and interconvertible Government bonds. Mr. Cooper was nominated by this convention of soft-money men for the Presidency, and the Hon. Newton Booth, of California, had the honor of being nominated for Vice-President. In New Jersey the Republicans held a Convention and chose delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, but gave them no instructions what to do when they got there. The sentiment of the Convention, however, was strongly in favor of Blaine. The Iowa Democrats have declared in favor of specie redemption, but leave their delegates to St. Louis free to act according to their judgment; but in Michigan the Democracy is for Tilden first and Hendricks next. The Tennessee Republicans in their Convention were about equally divided in their Presidential preferences between Bristow and Morton. The Delaware Republicans and Democrats both declared for hard money, and the first for Blaine and the last for Bayard, who seems to be coming to the front.

From all these indications, it is plain enough that, so far as men are concerned, there is such a diversity of opinion as to the most suitable ones to be selected for leaders, that beyond the determination to nominate honest ones, if they can be found, popular sentiment is void and without form, the only sure sentiment being unmistakably in favor of hard money.

There was a convention of Prohibitionists held in Cleveland, who nominated General Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, for the Presidency, and a Mr. Stewart, of Ohio, for the Vice-Presidency; but the Prohibitionists can hardly be regarded as politicians, and their nominations mean nothing.

DYNAMITE AGAIN.

IT is to be hoped that no law of periodicity will be found to obtain in the frequent explosions of dynamite. They occur so often and at such nearly equal intervals, that our mathematicians could almost compute their probable return and trace their cause to some constant quantity. On a close examination of the most serious accidents which we have had occasion to record during the last year, there is an element which enters into them quite apart from any considerations of the dangerous character of the explosive or of the question of its transportation and storage. This element is one of total depravity, and affects the question of morals rather than of physics. One serious explosion after another has taken place, and each one has been duly investigated, and latterly there have been suspicious circumstances which have pointed to a wicked design in producing the results. It was not until there was an accumulation of evidence on this point that any one was willing to give expression to the suspicion which had begun to take hold of many minds. Soon after the introduction of nitro-glycerine there was a strike among the workmen at the oil-wells of Pennsylvania, and the community about Titusville was startled by the intelligence that a secret organization had been formed, the object of which was to destroy the magazines of the Torpedo Company for the purpose of obtaining possession of the means and appliances for exploding what were called "moonlight torpedoes," in order to destroy the property of the owners of the wells. The loss to the Torpedo Company from frequent theft was very severe, and as they were subjected to censure, and whole communities were kept in constant terror, they put the matter into the hands of detectives, who soon discovered the existence of a secret organization, having passwords and mystic symbols, and bound by oaths to secrecy and mutual protection. The officers of justice succeeded in arresting four of the ringleaders of the band, who were in the act of robbing a magazine situated in Armstrong County, and in lodging them in jail. This was one of the earliest instances of the nefarious use of nitro-glycerine in this country. Since that time other strikes have taken place in the coal regions, and we now hear of a secret organization known as "The Molly Maguires," which is said to

have branches in all of the mining districts, and wherever great engineering works are in progress. The members of this Order are accused of having fired the magazine in Hoboken which recently occasioned so much damage to property, but fortunately caused no deaths. The matter is now undergoing investigation on the part of the authorities, as there is a serious question of damages, which the city is expected to pay. Whatever may be the result of the inquiry, sufficient evidence exists to make it evident that the storage of dynamite must be surrounded with more guards and precautions than have hitherto been deemed necessary. The explosive is dangerous enough in itself, without the addition of the thieving element; and as long as there is any ground for suspicion of foul play, the precautions to prevent danger ought to be doubled. That any one would knowingly steal a package of dynamite could hardly have been anticipated previously to recent developments, and the light-fingered passenger who appropriated a carpetbag filled with cartridges, from the top of a London omnibus, no doubt, would have been cured of his sudden attack of kleptomania if he had had any idea of the contents of the package. In the light of the Bremerhaven explosion, and warned by a knowledge of the existence of Secret Orders of wicked men, we must be prepared for almost anything nowadays, and make provision to protect ourselves accordingly.

A few words about dynamite: The word is now used generally to apply to any explosive into which nitro-glycerine enters as a constituent. There are a great many ways by which the oil can be combined with other substances, thus giving rise to many varieties of the species. The explosion at the Bergen Tunnel in 1869 was occasioned by nitro-glycerine itself. The accident (if it was an accident) at the same locality the other day was occasioned by a variety of dynamite called rend-rock. This consists of ordinary gunpowder mixed with nitro-glycerine. It is sometimes called lithofracteur; but this hybrid word can be very appropriately exchanged for good Anglo-Saxon. Dualin, giant-powder, dynamite are some of the trade-names now applied to the explosive.

During the siege of Paris great quantities of dynamite were employed, with scarcely any accidents. All of the experiments made with dynamite seem to show that it can be transported with ordinary precautions. Recently, in England, a large box containing fifty pounds was smashed to atoms by violent concussion, and no disastrous results followed. Naked lights were applied to the substance, but these had no other effect than to set it on fire, without any explosion taking place. We hear of so many similar experiments, that the conviction is becoming stronger that in numerous instances where premature or unusual explosions have occurred, their origin is to be traced to some wicked design. It appears to be unfortunately true that the danger is outside of the dynamite, and of a character not creditable to the present condition of our civilization.

SOME LESSONS FROM THE FRENCH.

IT was with no lack of patriotism that the wise and witty author of the "Sentimental Journey" was led to exclaim, when speaking of some trivial affair of life, "They order this matter better in France," and it is with no lack of patriotism that we repeat his words, in application to many of the frictional points of existence that make our lives uncomfortable. How shall we live better? It is a question that concerns our bodies as well as our souls. We need ministers of social economy as well as we need ministers of religion. We want men to tell us how we can make our incomes go further, as well as men to tell us how to make our consciences less elastic. We make money rapidly; but we have yet to learn how to spend it well. Well, they order some of these things better in France, and let us see how.

Here, any man with a family aspires to live in isolated magnificence. He must live quite apart from his neighbor. This present custom grows out of the past necessities of our ancestors. They built each one a log-cabin, and lived in it with their wives and families, and sometimes their flocks. The log-hut, keeping pace with national growth, has become a brownstone house in our cities, and an imposing villa in the country. Four walls to inclose one family under one roof is an absurd and unnecessary expense. Let us see how much better they order this thing in France.

In France it is only the prince or the millionaire that lives apart. All the rest of the population live in great communities. There is one door, one staircase, one roof for all. Needs and social grades are marked by altitude or position. The rich man lives on the first floor; the man of moderate means on the second, and so on to the grissette in the garret. Yet there is the grand porte-cochère, the sense

of being surrounded by architectural grandeur that belongs to all. Rents descend as one ascends—for it costs little to build in the air; and the poor clerk who lodges in the garret has the same advantages of neighborhood as the noble who lives on the first floor. By a simple principle of co-operation, each pays his proportion to the common servant—the *concierge*—who keeps the courtyard tidy and the staircases in order, who answers the door and delivers messages and parcels. This plan decreases the cost of service. The French system is gradually growing in favor in the United States. When its advantages are practically tested, it is seldom abandoned, and when it is generally adopted we shall hear less complaint of high rents; often depending—indeed, almost always depending—on certain fictitious advantages of neighborhood.

The financial troubles that we are passing through arise from the fictitious values we have put upon everything, and especially on real estate. Landlords will learn a good lesson. They will learn that the great class is the middle-class, and that this class must be accommodated. We shall see great squares of "French flats" going up. We shall see whole blocks of houses arranged in apartments, and when that is done, we shall hear less complaint about the high price of rents and the difficulties that beset men of moderate means in finding a place to live. We may adopt the French system with many modifications, but it is the essential way out of our difficulty in providing homes for the middle and poorer classes.

The same principle of co-operation manifested in the arrangement of French dwellings one sees elsewhere in the domestic economy of the people. No washing is done in the house; all the linen is taken to a great establishment, where, on a large scale, it can be done much cheaper than in the family kitchen. No bread is baked in the house, because the baker baking for a thousand saves in fuel, in time, in flour, in help, and can make far better and more wholesome bread.

Then, too, the *café* is an outgrowth of this same principle of co-operation. The weary bachelor, after his restaurant dinner, does not return to his lodgings, but goes to the brilliantly lighted *café* where he finds the journals and light and warmth, at a much lower cost than he could buy them for his own apartment. He meets his friends and saves his pockets at the same time. What could be pleasanter? In America there is a choice between a costly club, the street, a beer saloon and one's lodgings. If one is too poor for the first, and the last is uncomfortable, then there remain the street and the beer saloon: both prolific sources of temptation to young men. There is no reason why in all the cities of the country we should not have *cafés* like those of Paris: which, after all, are only clubs conducted on very democratic principles. Men, women of the better class, and children, resort to the Parisian *cafés*—and though liquors as well as coffee are sold—there is almost no intoxication. He must be a brute who would get drunk in a place frequented by his own or his friend's mother and sisters, and no man is going to tolerate a drunken man in a place where he is likely to take his wife for an evening. We, too, must learn these lessons of co-operation, before life becomes easy to us and economy possible.

Yes, "they order these things better in France," and we are learning to do so here. Only just now we are in the transition state. We have learned that *housekeeping* is a failure with seven-eighths of the people, and we have not yet the conveniences for *apartment-keeping*. We have to some extent drifted into that other evil, hotel life. But the French, and indeed nearly all Continental countries, have solved the problem of city homes, and it is no use to wait to learn from experience what is best for us, when we have only to turn and look at and learn from them.

IMITATION IN EDUCATION.

IT is a little singular that those who have founded colleges for the education of women should not have planned a new and original course of study. At best these very desirable institutions seem to be possessed with the idea of slavishly imitating the ancient schools, where the masculine sex agonizes over Sophocles, Differential Calculus and Butler's Analogy. The most renowned of these old seats of learning are tumultuous with the throes of reconstruction, but this seems to have been unheeded by the amiable gentlemen who had resolved to devote their money to the intellectual advancement of womankind. Their theory is content with insisting that the young woman shall have equal right with the representative of the other sex to penetrate the mysteries of the higher mathematics, and draw whatever inspiration is practicable from the poets of Greece and the satirists of Rome. Having asserted her rights in the matter, by passing an examination in due form, and receiving a diploma, engrossed (with the proper

amount of flourishes) in the wonderful Latin of a college professor, it is the average opinion that by this process the woman of to-day has achieved a higher culture than was heretofore possible. Has she done so? Few persons who will take the trouble to think twice on the subject will be prepared to reply in the affirmative.

If woman is the exact counterpart of man, then this slavish imitation is right and proper. If her sphere of duty is to be the same, and her future pursuits are to follow the same line precisely, then the identification of studies is correct. If a professional or political career is to be hers, then again no objection is possible. But where the public mind is busily engaged in determining whether all colleges will not do better to instruct young men in lines that are more practical than Pindar's poetry and Cicero's sweet but drowsy tribute to old age, it is permissible to suggest that woman should make an effort to strike out in an original line of study. Indeed, it may be said here that the modes of instruction in the schools of forty years ago were not all bad. The college youth took it upon himself to laugh at the little procession of blushing beauties who ventured timidly through the woods and across the fields (with an ever-present dread of cows and sheep, and other harmless creatures) on a botanizing tour. Yet he would have done well to drop his habit of memorizing and follow in their steps. They were acquiring, through the study of botany, a habit of observation, based upon accuracy of perception and discrimination, which would be valuable to them all through life. It is independent observation that advances science and keeps the wheel of knowledge in motion. Anybody nowadays can philosophize on the stream that issues from a tea-kettle's spout, or the apple that falls from a tree, but it was the independent, discriminative observation of Watts in one case, and Newton in the other, that made these facts of common life invaluable to mankind. True, the young woman rushing through college-doors with a copy of Euclid or Conic Sections under her arm is a most imposing sight, yet it must be owned that the dimpled little damsel returning quietly home in the soft Summer twilight, with the well-studied lichens, or out and quartered field-flowers, in her hand, was a sight on which the eye could rest with content. There is always hope of good from the keen intellectual exercise her study had compelled.

An eminent French writer, M. Henri Taine, has recently published an article on "Lingual Development in Babyhood," drawn from his own observations of the acquisition of speech by a child brought under his notice. It was the work not of hours, but of months. Day after day the advance made is recorded, and deductions therefrom are noted. It is a little singular to find one of the first literary men of France devoting his time to a baby, but his observations will help hereafter to establish weighty points in reference to language. An American scientist calls attention to the fact that few are qualified for the task, and that, with proper qualifications, the task would more naturally belong to a woman than to a man. This is true, but it may be pertinently asked how many years of such training as the modern college for women affords would equip one for the work? The field is too vast for discussion. Unless Homer be dropped at the threshold and the baby be taken up, we fear there is little hope for keen observation, on the part of cultured mothers, of the organic laws of infantine intellectual life. Yet this grasps the living needs of society, as Plato's philosophy does not. It is but a single example, after all, yet it touches upon a theme which is, or ought to be, of interest to all womankind. It will illustrate, with all the push and vigor of babyhood, the advisability of extending, in practical directions, the scheme of the higher education for women.

GOLD QUOTATIONS FOR WEEK.

ENDING MAY 20, 1876.

Monday	112 3/4	Thursday ...	112 3/4 @ 112 3/4
Tuesday	112 3/4	Friday	112 3/4 @ 112 3/4
Wednesday	112 3/4 @ 112 3/4	Saturday ...	112 3/4 @ 112 3/4

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.—The London *Saturday Review* suggests a project for a novel society to be organized for the purpose of stocking uninhabited islands with pigs and rabbits, so that shipwrecked sailors who happen to reach them may find an abundance of food awaiting them. It also suggests that huts should be built and bails deposited on them, just as similar conveniences are placed on the high Alps. The suggestion is a very humane and practical one, considering the numerous exigencies which are constantly arising in cases of shipwreck, and the actual cases of starvation that have occurred during the past year.

GREEK BRIBE-TAKERS.—America has not alone its Belknap cases. A trial has just taken place in Greece of the Ex-Ministers Valassopoulos and Nikolopoulos, formerly members of the Conservative Bulgarian Cabinet, under charge of having accepted bribes to a large amount from the three Archbishops of Patras, of Kephallonia and of Argo

lis, who thereby obtained their episcopal seats. The trial has ended in the condemnation of the Ex-Minister of Justice Nikolopoulos to imprisonment for ten months; and of the Ex-Minister of Public Worship Valassopoulos to imprisonment for one year, a fine of 52,000 drachmas, and the dishonoring loss of his civic rights for three years.

A SUMMER EXHIBITION.—A meeting was held last week of gentlemen interested in the advancement of art, for the purpose of discussing the practicability of establishing a Loan Exhibition in this city during the present Summer. The idea is to endeavor to render the city attractive during the Centennial Year to persons of artistic taste, and to show the world the advancement which the metropolis of the country has made in the fine arts. The Academy of Design, although it had intended giving a Summer exhibition on its own account, has signified its readiness to make room for such a Centennial Exhibition, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art has expressed a similar sympathy with the project. Mr. August Belmont has agreed to forego his settled habit, and allow his gallery to be open on regular days to the public, and it is believed that the same course will be pursued by the owners of nearly all the leading private collections in the city.

BOWEN'S BOTTOM FACTS.—The Clerk of Plymouth Church was instructed, at the business meeting of that congregation last week, to invite the Rev. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, in this city, to be present at an interview, time and place to be specified by him, to be held between himself, Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen, at which he should listen to all statements to be made by them, and to be bound to secrecy, except under compulsion of a court of justice to divulge what occurred. Plymouth Church reluctantly accepted the proposition, as a matter of necessity, and accepting Mr. Bowen's suggestion that the Rev. Dr. Taylor should be invited, sent to Dr. Taylor a letter of invitation. Dr. Taylor, however, on May 12th, respectfully declined being present at the interview, stating that he could not see any good object to be gained by making him the "safe" for the expected secrets. So the matter stands where it has all along, and Mr. Bowen relapses into his attitude of sphinx-like mystery, and on May 18th was expelled from Plymouth congregation.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.—The Congressional Committee appointed last January to investigate the Texas frontier troubles recommends the passage of a joint resolution requiring the President to keep on the Rio Grande border two regiments of cavalry in addition to the garrison troops, and, whenever it is necessary, to send the troops, if in close pursuit of robbers with their booty, across the river, where they are to have power to "use such means as they may find necessary for recovering the stolen property, and checking the raids, guarding, however, in all cases, against any unnecessary injury to peaceable inhabitants of Mexico." This may at first sight seem a violent remedy, and open to the objection that we have no right to throw troops into the territory of a friendly State; but the Committee show that the right to do so for the purpose of putting down brigandage and recovering property undoubtedly exists, when the friendly power is unwilling or unable to afford redress through its own internal machinery, as is evidently the case with Mexico.

THE CHINESE BILL.—The Bill now before Congress to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States provides that no vessel shall take on board at any foreign port any number of Chinese passengers exceeding ten (whether male or female); with the intent to bring them to the United States; nor shall bring any greater number than ten on one voyage within the jurisdiction of the United States. The master of any vessel violating these prohibitions is to be fined \$100 for each Chinese passenger exceeding the number of ten that is so taken on board, or brought to this country, and may also be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months. The Bill also makes it the duty of the master of every vessel arriving from any foreign port whatever to deliver to the United States customs collectors a separate sworn list of all Chinese passengers taken on board at any port, and of all such passengers then on board; and the refusal or neglect of the master to do this will subject him to the same penalties and forfeitures as are provided for neglect to deliver a manifest of cargo. In the meanwhile, some San Francisco people propose to charter clipper ships, and offer strong inducements, in the way of low fare or no fare at all, to the Chinese, male and female, to return to China. The wealthy Chinese are expected to give from \$100 to \$1,500 per person or firm towards the fund. It is claimed that there are many thousands of Chinese both in the city and State who find but little opportunity of bettering their condition, and that when this offer is made to this particular class there will be an exodus of at least 20,000 persons, male and female.

SINGULAR FALLACIES.—Among the applications for patents, at the Patent Office, in Washington, many are ridiculous in the extreme. One man applied for a patent for a method of rendering spirits visible. He said that the only reason why spirits do not make themselves visible to those they love, is that the currents and disturbances of the air annoy and bother them. In order to overcome this objection, he proposed to apply a suction-pump to a room, suck the air all out, and thus form a perfect vacuum. The spirits then, being troubled no longer, would become visible. Another asked for a patent for the generation of steam, by boring a hole down to the centre of the earth, where everything is in a red-hot or molten condition. Among the advantages claimed for this unique method is, that there will be no danger of an explosion, and no expense for fuel or engineers. A professor once gave the following question to his class, each one of the scholars to think it over and give him an answer on the following day: "Suppose a hole were bored through the centre of the earth down to China, and a cannon-ball was dropped into the hole, where would the ball finally come to rest?" Next day he asked the first boy if he had

thought about the question, and the boy replied: "I can't say that I have given much thought to the main question, but I have given a good deal to a subsidiary one. How are you going to get that hole through to China?" So in regard to this invention. It is not the expense or trouble after you have the steam, but how is the hole to be dug so deep?

THE HELL GATE BLAST.—The recent explosions of nitro-glycerine have given rise to much apprehension among Astoria residents concerning the results of the Hell Gate blast. General John Newton has described the effects that he anticipates will follow the sudden letting down of the bottom of East River. He does not expect that even a shock will be felt as far as the adjacent banks of the river. There are thirty-five feet of rock and water roofing the three-acre cavern in which the blasts are to be exploded. The blasts are intended to affect only the pillars which support the roof, and the superincumbent weight is expected to do all the rending of the roof that will be required. The safety of the surrounding neighborhood is assured by the multiplicity of the charges. A volley of musketry will disturb the air a comparatively short distance, while one-fourth the same amount of powder exploded in a cannon may be heard for miles. In the same way, five thousand blasting charges, although exploded simultaneously, are not likely to cause much disturbance on the surface. General Newton says that the blasting may prove a tame affair, after all. He rather expects, however, that the gases generated by the explosion, seeking a vent through the fissures of the falling roof, will throw up innumerable jets of spray, which, in turn, will cause a high wave to roll shoreward. The force even of that, however, will be spent before it can do any damage. The very worst effect that science shows to be possible may be felt at the mouth of the shaft. Should the roof not be broken as fine as is hoped for, the descending rocks will force a stream of gas and water, not exceeding a thousand tons of the latter, out of the mouth of the shaft. Such a stream will make a clean sweep for a few hundred feet only.

THE STEINBERGER MUDDLE.—It may yet turn out that ex-Premier Steinberger, of Samoan notoriety, has been more sinned against than sinning. An "American resident" in Samoa has written a letter which has had wide publication, attributing the whole blame in the recent trouble to the unjustifiable interference of Captain Stevens, of the British man-of-war *Barracuda*, who resorted to violent measures in order to force upon the Samoans the King whom they had deposed, and to deprive them of Steinberger, whose presence they demanded. The writer says, with what truth we shall perhaps some day learn: "There never was a man in Samoa more appreciated by the Samoans than Colonel Steinberger, and there never was a people more devoted to one man." The native Government is still firm in its refusal to receive the former King, and is anxious for the return of Steinberger. At the time the *Barracuda* left, the Government was maintaining itself firmly against the discontented foreign residents, who are said to be composed solely of the British acting-consul, the British residents, many of whom were intimidated by Captain Stevens, the missionaries of the London Missionary Society, the United States consul and five Americans. The German residents, who are three times as numerous as all other foreign nationalities combined, have taken no part in the efforts of the British and American consuls, nor have the Wesleyan or Roman Catholic missionaries followed the example of their brethren of the London Society. There is said to be a strong desire on the part of the Samoan Government for recognition by the United States and Great Britain, but it does not seem that it is yet in the position where it can be recognized by the usage of this country, nor has the course of the State department given reason to expect any such result.

CABINET CHANGES.—The political world was thrown into a state of unwonted excitement on the afternoon of Monday, May 22d, by the sudden announcement of President Grant having made some unexpected changes in his Cabinet, which the Senate had with equal suddenness confirmed. In this case the President has fairly got ahead of the newspapers. Attorney-General Edwards Pierpont has been appointed to the vacancy made by General Schenck's resignation as Minister to Great Britain, and Secretary of War Taft has been made Attorney-General, while the vacant War Bureau has been filled by the appointment of J. Donald Cameron, eldest son of Senator Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, who was himself Secretary of War in the earlier part of Lincoln's administration. There can be no objection raised as to the character of the new appointees, and the political significance of the President's action is apparently centred in the selection of Mr. Cameron. Mr. Pierpont was born in Connecticut, fifty-nine years ago, and for many years stood among the highest in the legal profession in this city. Judge Taft was born in Vermont in 1810, but has lived since 1840 in Ohio, where he has held distinguished judicial position, and was nearly nominated for Governor by the Republicans last Fall. Mr. Cameron, known familiarly as "Don" Cameron, is about forty-eight years of age, a railroad magnate, and a shrewd business man like his father, and an influential politician. He has never held office before, but it has been rumored for several years that he had his eye on the National Cabinet. It is surmised that Mr. Cameron's appointment was made in the interest of Senator Conkling's aspirations for the Presidential nomination. Senator Cameron wields a powerful sway over the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and it may happen that the delegates of that State at Cincinnati next month, after giving their first vote to General Hartranft as a compliment, will wheel into line in support of Mr. Conkling. Governor Hartranft's popularity in Pennsylvania, though great, is scarcely powerful enough to compete with Senator Cameron's address as a politician, and the latter's support was from the first regarded as a mere blind.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

THE Kansas Democrats declared for Mr. Hendricks.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH excommunicated Henry C. Bowen.

SENATOR BARNUM, of Connecticut, took his oath of office, May 22d.

HON. WILLIAM H. BARNUM elected United States Senator from Connecticut.

FIVE HUNDRED New York liquor-dealers arrested, May 21st, for selling liquor on Sunday.

GENERAL AUGUR authorized to use the United States forces in maintaining the peace in Louisiana.

MAYOR SCHROEDER of Brooklyn vetoed the ordinance for a change of the rapid transit route in that city.

THE American Metrological Society recommended an international conference to consider the coinage question.

THE steamer *Pat Cleburne* exploded while touching at Evansville, Ind., killing nine men and wounding several others.

THE fashionable event of the season in this city was the wedding, May 22d, of Lord Mandeville to Miss Consuelo Yznaga.

AN explosion of "giant powder" near Drakeville, N. J., May 15th, killed two men and destroyed considerable property.

THE New York City Centennial Committee took measures, May 17th, for a special celebration of the Fourth of July this year.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT confirmed as Minister to England, Judge Taft as Attorney-General, and J. Don Cameron as Secretary of War.

A MILITARY expedition under General Terry against the hostile Sioux in the Yellowstone region left Fort Lincoln, Dakota, May 17th.

THE Nevada Democratic State Convention, May 15th, pronounced Governor Tilden as its first choice for the Presidency, and Mr. Thurman its second.

A SERIOUS explosion of gas occurred in the Senate wing of the Capitol at Washington, May 19th, killing one man and severely injuring another.

THE annual election of officers of the Centennial Commission took place May 18th. General Hawley was re-elected President and Prof. J. L. Campbell, Secretary.

A REMARKABLY heavy hailstorm passed over several of the Middle States, Sunday, May 21st, followed by a tremendous rainstorm the following afternoon and evening.

MR. BLAINE was completely exonerated of connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith bond affair, Colonel Thos. Scott having shown that the negotiation referred to passed through his hands.

In the House of Representatives, May 22d, Doorkeeper Fitzhugh was discharged; the President was asked to protect American citizens in Turkey; a Bill to reduce the pay of the Navy was rejected.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS published a card denying the published charge that he delayed sailing for England in 1861 to arrange Federal appointments in his district, thereby arriving too late to influence the Queen's proclamation.

In a negro riot in West Feliciana, La., May 15th, eight colored men are reported to have been shot, four hanged and about twenty wounded. Three whites were said to have been killed, and the whole district was in a blaze of excitement.

THE effort of a horseman at Fleetwood Park to ride 305 miles in fifteen hours, with thirty mustangs out of which to constantly select fresh steeds, resulted, May 18th, in a failure. The rider gave out after the 226th mile, which he made in 11 hours 27 minutes.

THREE Conventions held May 18th. The Greenback National Convention at Indianapolis nominated Peter Cooper for President, and Senator Booth, of California, for Vice-President. Both these gentlemen declined the honor. The Delaware Republicans declared for Blaine, and the Kentucky Republicans for Bristow.

THE Independent Conference issued an address to the people on Reform, and especially the need of a Reform President, but named no candidate. A Campaign Executive Committee was appointed, and Reform speeches were made by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Parke Godwin, Mark Hopkins, Dorman B. Eaton, and others.

FOUR State Conventions were held May 17th. The New Jersey Republicans issued a Reform address, and chose an unpledged national delegation. The Ohio Democrats nominated ex-Governor Allen for President, on a paper-money, inflation, free-trade platform. The Iowa Democrats chose an unpledged delegation. The Alabama Republicans expressed a preference for Mr. Bristow.

Foreign.

PRINCE NAPOLEON elected a Deputy in Corsica.

THE Turks assembled 15,000 troops in Bulgaria.

THE Empress of Germany left England for Berlin.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar entered into a treaty abolishing slavery.

THE British House of Commons rejected a resolution condemning the extra income tax.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT established in Hayti, with General Boisrond Canal at its head.

THE Prince of Wales was received with splendid demonstrations in the city of London, May 19th.

COUNT ANDRASSY notified the European Powers that there was no probability of a European war.

EX-PRESIDENT THIERS declared his readiness to appear as a witness in favor of Count Von Arnim.

INTIMATIONS were given that the British Government was receding from its position in the Winslow matter.

PROCEEDINGS were begun by the Prussian Government for the deposition of the Archbishop of Cologne.

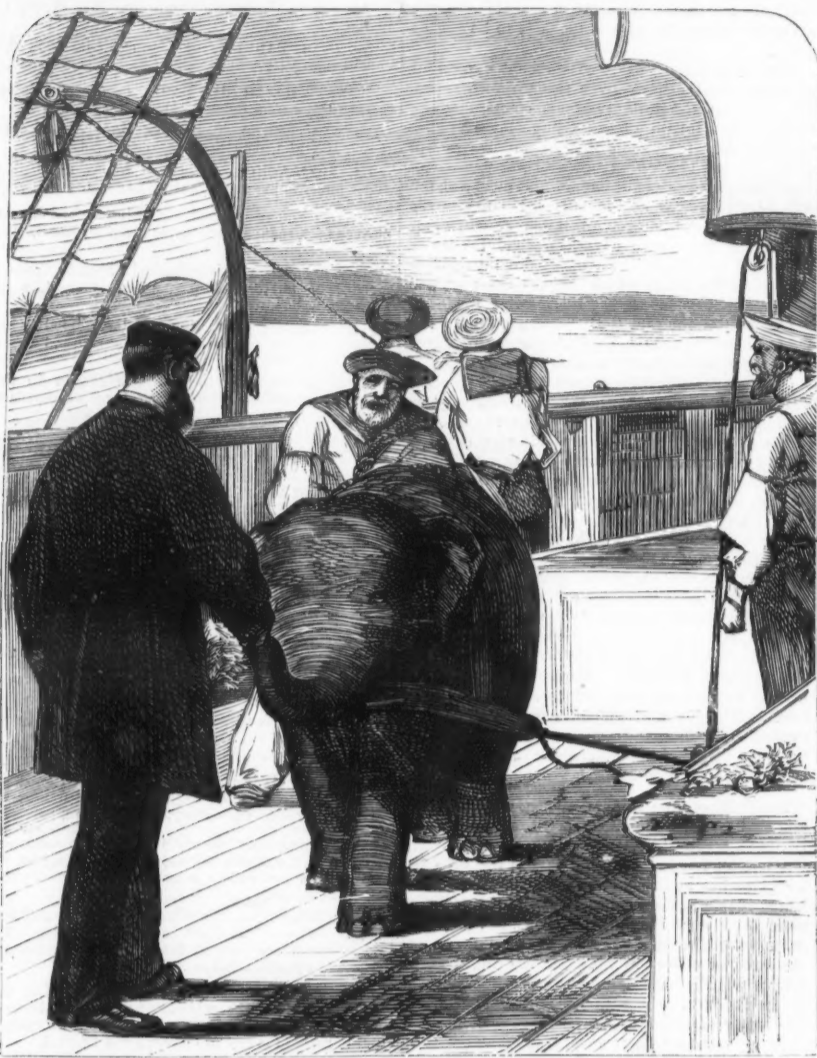
A PASSENGER steamboat was upset by a squall near Hong Kong, China, on the 2d of April. More than two hundred Chinese were drowned.

VICTOR HUGO advocated general amnesty in the French Senate. In England, Mr. Disraeli refused to grant amnesty to the Irish political prisoners.

HERR CAMPHAUSEN, the Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry and Minister of Finance, will tender his resignation on account of differences with Prince Bismarck.

ADMIRAL WORDEN, U.S.N., sailed for Salonica. Four German war vessels were also dispatched to the same port. Six culprits were executed in Salonica for participating in the murder of the European Consuls.

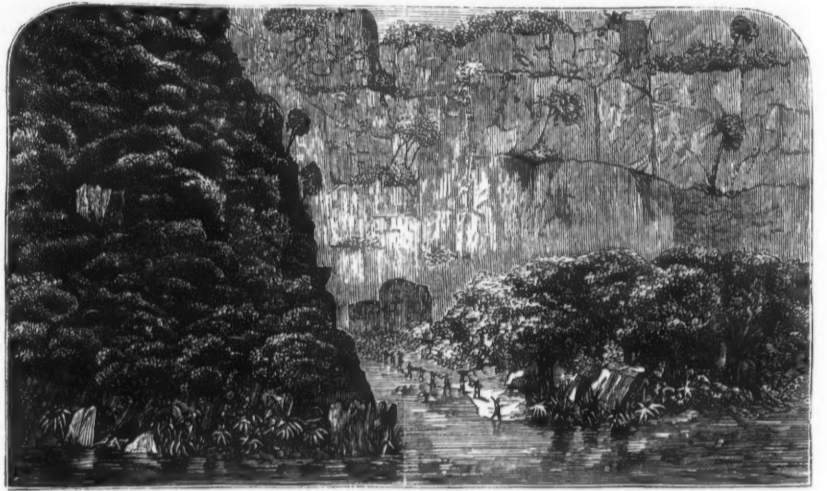
The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated European Press.—SEE PAGE 207.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S RETURN FROM INDIA.—UTILIZING THE BABY ELEPHANT.



ENGLAND.—GOOD FRIDAY DOLE FOR OLD WOMEN, AT WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON.



AFRICA.—THE CAMERON EXPEDITION TRAVERSING A ROCKY GORGE NEAR MIVEHA.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S RETURN FROM INDIA.—RECEPTION AT GIBRALTAR.



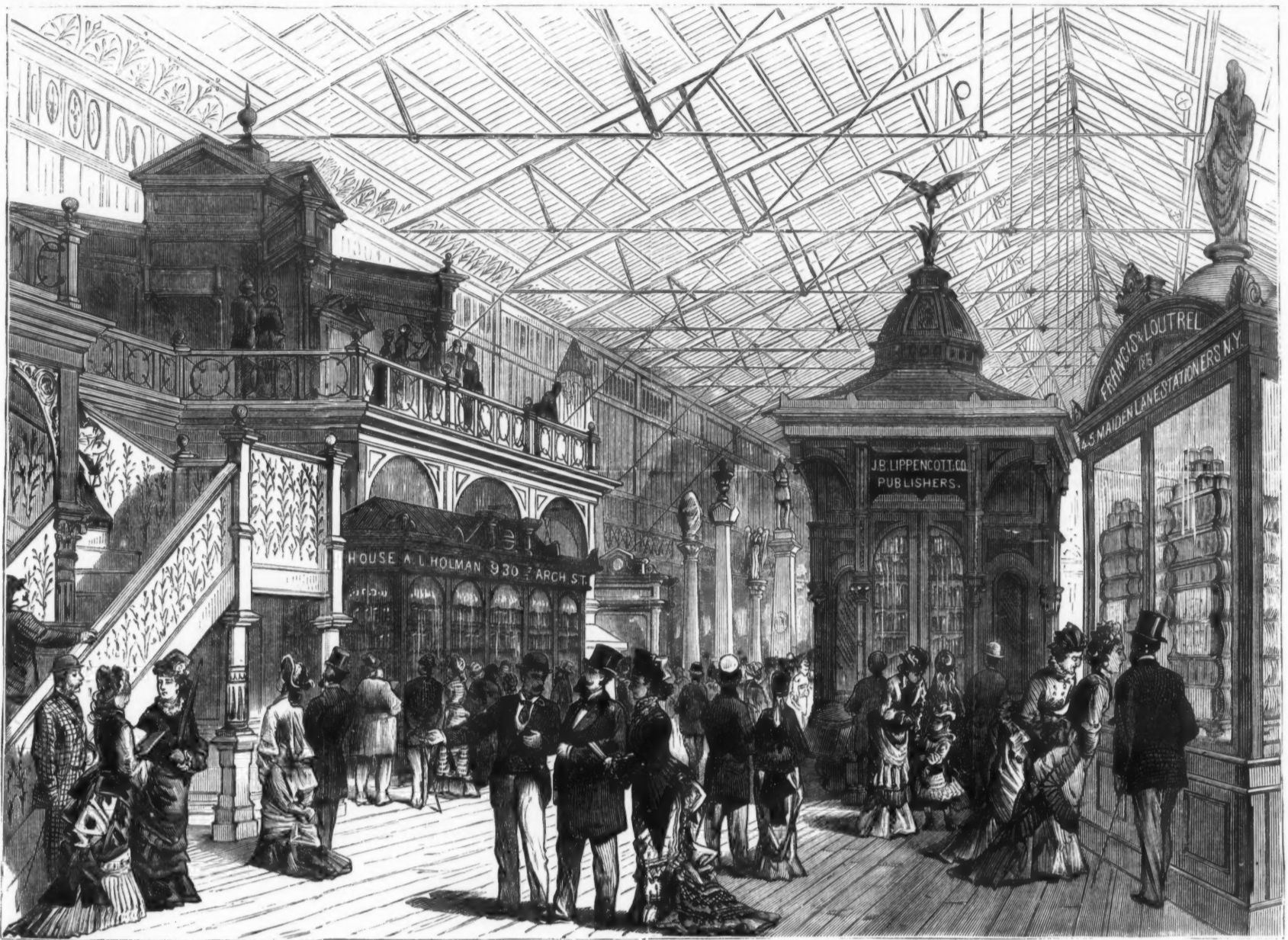
AFRICA.—THE CAMERON EXPEDITION—A DANCE AT KIWAKASONGO.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S RETURN FROM INDIA.—A BALL AT MALTA—THE HIGHLAND REEL.



AFRICA.—THE CAMERON EXPEDITION—WEDDING FESTIVAL AT KIBAIYELI.



PHILADELPHIA, PA.—THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION—THE BOOK DEPARTMENT.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.—SEE PAGE 210.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE.

A GENTLEMAN residing in Rochester, N. Y., who wishes his name withheld from the public, has made a most valuable gift to the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson, and located near Charlottesville. This present consists of a fully appointed cabinet, illustrative of the natural sciences, including mineralogy, geology, and zoology. For the proper reception and utilization of this collection, the donor has further provided for the erection of a substantial building on the University grounds, the cost of which, including the cabinet, will be about \$50,000.

Professor Henry A. Ward, of Rochester, is charged with the collection and arrangement of the cabinet, and, as ample funds have been placed at his disposal, he contemplates a trip around the world to secure the finest and most complete assortment of specimens that can possibly be procured. He has already placed many cabinets in various American colleges and universities, and he intends that this shall outrank them all.

It is expected that both the building and the cabinet will be completed in time for the regular commencement in June, 1877.

The University of Virginia was chartered in 1819 as a State institution, and Mr. Jefferson was the first rector. It embraces, practically, fourteen schools, and previous to the war had an average attendance of from 500 to 600 students. The founder designed it to be an institution where every branch of knowledge—whether calculated to enrich, stimulate and adorn the understanding, or to be useful in its application to the arts and practical business pursuits of life—should be taught. At this day, for the promotion of a high standard of collegiate attainment in the State, in the creation of colleges and high schools, in the elevation of the standard of attainments in the legal and medical professions, the University of Virginia deserves much credit. It has given about 175 professors to the colleges and universities of Virginia, and the South and West; has had 15,071 matriculations, and has graduated nearly 3,000 persons, of whom 510 were Doctors of Medicine, 447 Bachelors of Law, 13 Civil Engineers, and 13 Bachelors of Sci-

ence. Degrees of Master of Arts were granted to 168 graduates, of Bachelor of Arts to 45, and of Bachelor of Letters to five.

Since the close of the war the attendance of students has been between 400 and 500. There have also been established a Chair of Mathematics applied to civil and mining engineering, a Chair of Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, and a Chair of Natural History and Agriculture. Although the usual resources of the University have been sadly crippled during the past sixteen years, the friends of the institution have secured for it a thoroughly equipped Laboratory of Practical Chemistry, a Museum of Industrial Chemistry, a Department of Engineering with ample models, a Museum of Natural History, and a Station for Agricultural Instruction and Experiments.

A fixed portion of the salaries of the professors is paid by the State, and this system has sustained the institution in times of great misfortune, so that it is now in a most flourishing condition. The semi-

centennial of the University was celebrated on the 30th of June, 1875, and formed an epoch in its history, for never before had there been such a large gathering of graduates and patrons.

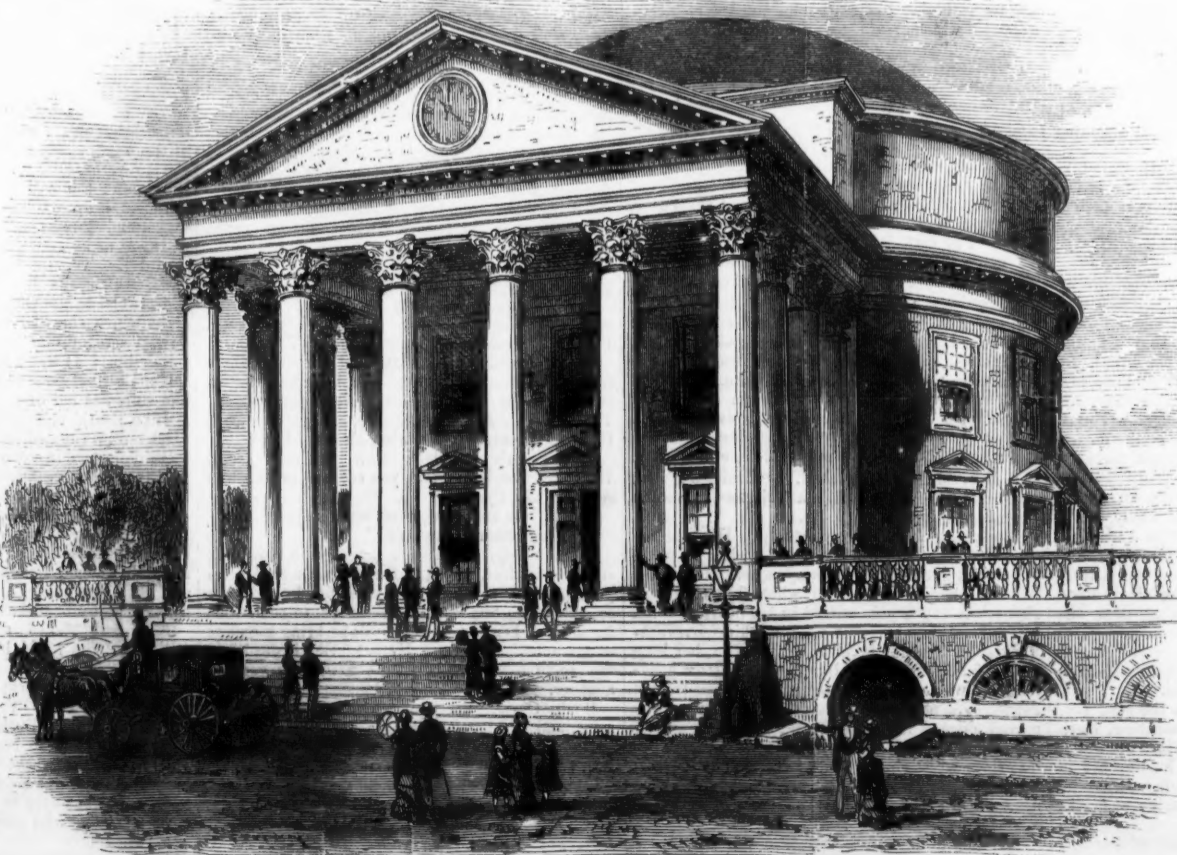
Egyptian Bargainers.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Cairo says: "It is in amusing inconsistency with these Oriental customs of buying and selling that one sometimes meets with an ingenious method by which the trader who makes his successive abatements saves at the same time his pride. A friend who was in search of antique coins, scarabæi, and the like, found in the possession of a shrewd Moslem a collection from which about half a dozen articles of different value were selected. The price demanded for them was sixty dollars, and the sum offered was exactly half that amount. Then en-

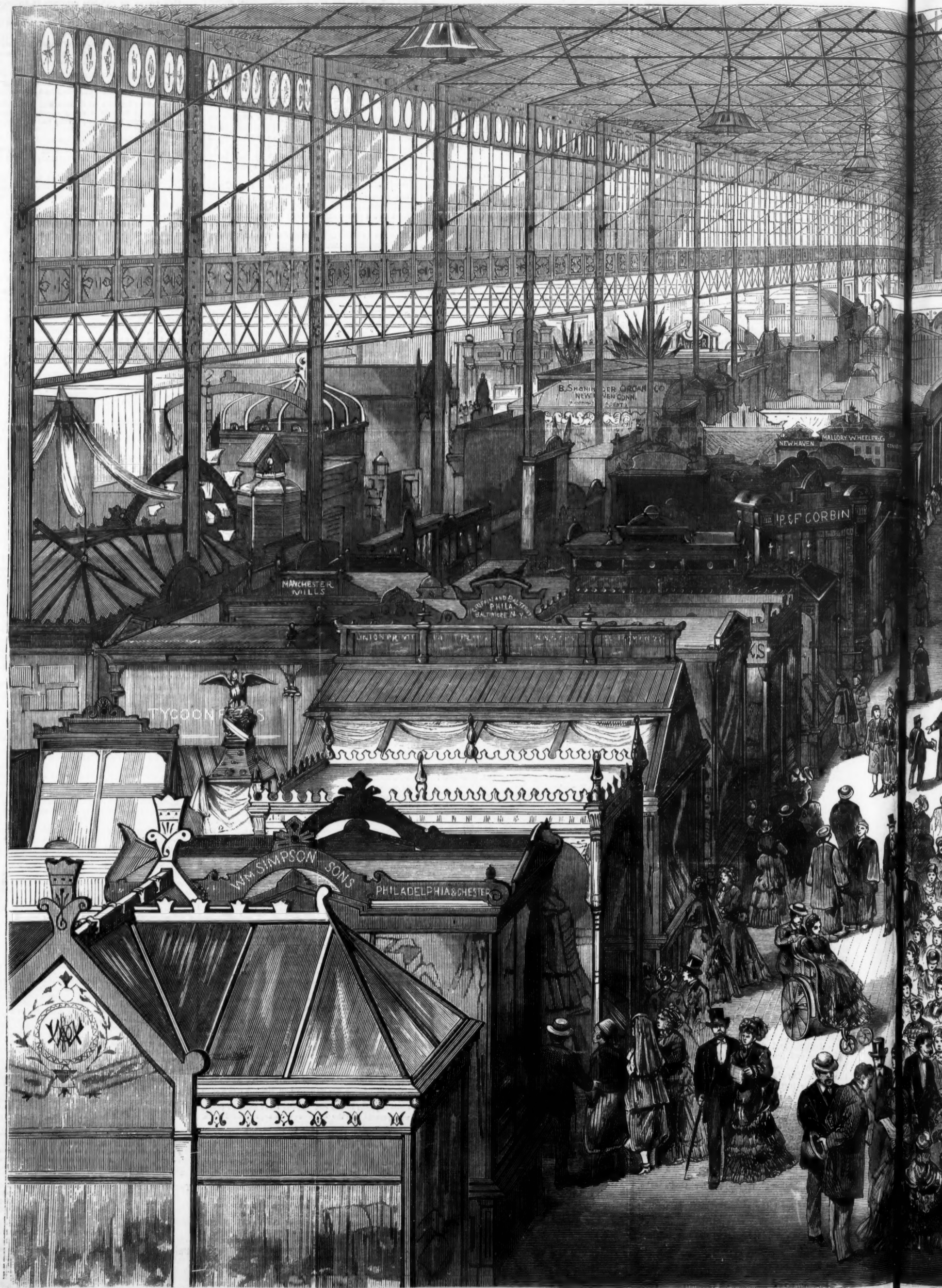
sued a scene in which wrangling, shuffling—everything, in fact, short of downright blows—formed a part. We were accompanied by a friend of the dealer's, who acted as interpreter, and who incontinently seized the desired articles, and laying down thirty dollars, started to walk off with them. At once the dealer closed with him, and the two wrestled for their possession with a vehemence of speech and gesture which threatened a more violent contention. It was all purely dramatic. Suddenly the dealer ceased his struggles, placed a certain number of the coins and scarabæi in the hand of our attendant, and said, 'These for thirty dollars'; and then, pausing a moment, added with a reproachful air, as he surrendered the rest, 'These a present.'

"There is one aspect of buying and selling in Egypt which is not without an element of pathos. It is a country in which everything is for sale. The rich are so very few, and the desperately poor are so many, that it rarely happens that you see any-

thing that cannot be bought. Passing a hovel, you see a woman 'grinding at a mill,' the very same mill which is referred to in the New Testament, consisting of two stones, of which the upper turns upon that beneath, and at which the woman sits wearily turning, as one may see represented in sculptures six thousand years old. Unconscious of observation, she has dropped her veil, and her face is exposed. It is a face (I am describing what I happened to see) full of intelligence, vivacity, I had almost said of refinement, and yet it is disfigured by a nose-ring suspended from one nostril, but so balanced as to seem to hang from both. On the ring, which is nearly two inches in diameter, and of gold, are suspended one or two little gold balls and a few coins. It is probably the whole sum of her worldly wealth, for as you look about you, you perceive that her surroundings are those of utter squalor and extremest poverty. Possibly it was her dowry, and not improbably it is an hereditary treasure, the one single ornament which her mother wore, and which may have been passed on from generation to generation with increasing reverence and care; but she will sell it—or, rather, she must sell it; for although she refuses your offer at first, her necessities constrain her to accept it in the end, and as you felicitate yourself upon having



THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY W. G. R. FRAYSER.



PHILADELPHIA, PA—THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION—VIEW OF THE MAIN BUILDING, LOOKING DOWN THE CENTRAL



THE CENTRAL AISLE FROM THE ORGAN LOFT IN THE EASTERN GALLERY.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.—SEE PAGE 210.

decorated with flags and bunting; and the Orange Free State. Now, retracing and beginning on the right, at the end of the section of the United States, the following, as the visitor advances, are met as before: Mexico, in a pavilion of wood and plaster of the florid Gothic style, being a representation of the leading architecture in the city of Mexico at the time of the conquest of that country by Cortez; Netherlands, with a low, graceful pavilion of the Moresque style; Brazil, having a \$30,000 pavilion of the most gaudy extreme of the Moresque style, and almost realizing the fabulous creations of Arabian lore; Belgium, Switzerland, France and Colonies, Great Britain and Ireland; British Colonies (the latter comprising Canada, Jamaica, New Zealand, New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland and India, all in distinct sections); Sweden; Norway, inclosed by a pavilion, which, from its great number of spires, somewhat resembles the Cathedral at Milan.

The four corners formed by the intersection of the nave and central transept are called the posts of honor, and are occupied by the United States, France, Great Britain and Ireland, and Germany. To a visitor standing on the ground-floor at the eastern end, the view towards the western end is broken by a playing fountain and a number of soda-water pavilions.

The American Book Association conceived and successfully executed an artistic and novel design for displaying books of science, art, or literature, published in the United States. Instead of arranging that each firm should exhibit in a separate showcase, as is done by exhibitors of all other interests in the Main Building, the Association constructed, in the southeastern corner of the building, an elegant platform about seventy-five feet in length and thirty in width, from which arise iron pillars, supporting a second floor, corresponding in every respect with the one below. The construction of the iron stairways ascending to the second floor is extremely elaborate, as is also that of the showcases on each floor. The whole is divided into as many sections as there are exhibitors in the Association, at the top of each section being the name of the exhibitor in chaste gilt letters. Most of the leading book-firms in each city of the United States are represented.

The Chinese section is, next to the Japanese, the most curious in the main building. Its attraction, however, is owing more to the extreme gaudiness of the structure which incloses it than to any extraordinary interest possessed by its contents. The section is 148 feet in length and 38 in width, the structure inclosing it being of the pagoda style of architecture, and evidently its Mongolian decorators first used up all the colors of a peacock's tail and of the rainbow, and then, as though regretting that they had not ten or eleven more different styles of rainbow to imitate, had recourse to their fertile invention for other shades. The pavilion (if it may be so called) was constructed in Canton in sections, and is, doubtless, to-day, the most gaudy building between Hudson's Bay and Cape Horn. The structures forming the entrances, of which there are three, one in front on the grand nave, and two on the western side, rise high above the rest of the pavilion, and are overtopped only by the pagoda or joss-house, and the towers seen inside. All these are of the pagoda style, which is familiar to every one who has seen a tea-caddy painting. The showcases are arranged in circles, their contents being principally pottery, porcelain, bronzes, carved wood-work, chasings on silver, inlaid-work, and silks. In appearance, the showcases are in keeping with the curious pavilion inclosing them.

THE MAY CONFERENCE.

POLITICAL REFORMERS IN SESSION AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK.

IN answer to an invitation issued by Carl Schurz, William Cullen Bryant and President Woolsey, nearly two hundred gentlemen assembled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, Monday afternoon, May 15th, to confer with each other upon the subject of the purification of national politics, having special reference to the ensuing Presidential election. The meeting was called to order by H. C. Lodge, of Massachusetts, and a committee headed by ex-Governor Bullock was appointed to arrange for permanent officers. Theodore Dwight Woolsey was elected president, with thirty-one vice-presidents, representing twelve States, and five secretaries. After a brief address by the venerable President, Mr. Schurz announced the scheme of the proposed conference, and suggested a general expression of opinion, and, if possible, the formation of a definite plan of action. He closed his remarks with a motion that a committee of five be appointed to draft an appeal to the nation, and to take charge of all resolutions that might be offered in the conference. The chairman selected as such committee: Carl Schurz and Parke Godwin, of New York; Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut; John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin; and Martin Brimmer, of Massachusetts. After the committee retired, brief remarks were made by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, Frank MacVeagh, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, and Congressman Seelye of Massachusetts. At the close of the latter's address, Mr. Schurz reported that it would be impossible for the committee to complete its labors in time to report that day, and an adjournment was taken until Tuesday morning.

Shortly after the opening of the Conference, Mr. Schurz arose and read the address agreed upon by the special committee, the paper closing with the following appeal:

"We therefore appeal to all good citizens who find their own sentiments expressed in this address (be they inside or outside of party lines) to organize in their respective districts and communicate with the Executive Committee appointed at this meeting, so that efficient co-operation may become possible. Let no effort be spared in bringing the influence of patriotic public opinion to bear upon those who in the customary way are soon to nominate the party candidates, and then, in any event, let us be ready to do what the best interests of the republic demand. Our generation has to open the second century of our national life, as the fathers opened the first. There was the work of Independence; ours is the work of Reformation. The one is as vital now as the other was then. Now, as then, every true American must have the courage to do his duty."

The reading of the address was listened to with an unusual degree of interest, and as Mr. Schurz resumed his seat the delegates applauded loudly. A committee was appointed to carry out the purposes of the paper, and to reconvene the conference or call a larger meeting of a similar character if deemed necessary, and the business of the meeting being practically completed, the President, in answer to loud calls, requested Charles Francis Adams, Jr., to address the company, and the gentleman promptly responded. He said he belonged to the floating vote of the country, and what he wanted were an honest administration and an honest money. As a practical man he recognized in the country the existence of two powerful

political machines, with either of which he could cheerfully act under certain circumstances, and he was there simply to do what he could to bring about those circumstances; he was there to do what he could to induce the Republican Party to believe that if, in the coming election, it wanted the aid of the independent voters, the only way to be sure of getting it was through the nomination of Secretary Bristow. If, however, the Republican Party thought it could get along without the floating vote, and if the Democrats should nominate Governor Tilden, then, as a practical man, he wished to see him supported as the next best after Bristow. But, if neither party wanted the independent vote enough to put forward a candidate who only could get it, in that event he hoped that the suggestion of the address might be carried out, and that the members of the conference would hold a convention and have, at least, the satisfaction of putting forward a candidate of their own for whom they could cast a conscientious vote.

Dorman B. Eaton submitted a resolution and urged its adoption as a portion of the address to the country. After being referred to the committee, and receiving favorable endorsement, the resolution was passed. With the passage of a motion declaring it inexpedient for the conference at the present time to express a preference for any man as a Presidential candidate, the convention adjourned sine die.

AMMONIA AS A MOTIVE POWER.

AN ECONOMICAL AND SAFE SUBSTITUTE FOR STEAM.

THE employment of ammonia as a motive power is now attracting more than usual attention, partly in consequence of the increased supply of crude material, and further, because of the demand for some substitute for steam in underground transportation and for rapid transit through thickly populated thoroughfares. The feasibility of using ammonia-engines has been conclusively proved by elaborate experiments conducted in this country and Europe, and the delay in their introduction as a familiar motive power is a matter of considerable surprise among intelligent persons who have examined into the subject. The principle on which ammonia gas is proposed as a motor is analogous to that upon which the use of steam is based. In the ammoniacal engine, the expulsion of the gas from water and its resolution in the water take the place of vaporization and condensation of vapor in the steam-engine. The manner of operation of the two descriptions of machines is so entirely similar, that but for the corroding action of ammonia on all brass and copper boxes and packing, and the loss of ammonia, they might be used interchangeably. A steam-engine may be converted into an ammonia-engine by replacing with iron or steel the parts constructed of brass, and by modifying to some extent the apparatus of condensation. One of the earliest engines to be operated by ammonia was invented by M. Frot, of Paris, and was shown in 1867, at the French International Exhibition. It is fully described by Dr. Barnard in his elaborate report on the machinery of the Paris Exhibition. A fifteen-horse steam-engine was transformed into an ammonia-engine by order of the Emperor, and being alternately worked by steam and by ammonia, it was possible to make comparative experiments with all desirable exactness. The inventor claimed that its consumption of fuel per horse-power per hour when working under ammonia was not more than one-third of that of a steam-engine working under similar conditions.

The modifications made by M. Frot in the condensing apparatus were only such as are necessary to re-dissolve the gas to a degree of saturation sufficient to make it available for repeated use and to return the solution to the boiler. The same water and the same gas were kept in perpetual circulation, between boiler and condenser, without any further loss than was due to inevitable leakage. The report of the commission appointed to examine this engine was in the main favorable. Another engine was invented by Delaporte, and of this we are able to give a diagram. (See fig. 1.)

A is the boiler, D the cylinder, and B the tube communicating between the cylinder and the boiler. C is the valve-box and the slider by means of which the gas is introduced alternately above and below the piston. E is the eduction pipe and F the condenser and dissolver. In this machine, the condenser and dissolver are not separate, as in M. Frot's. The water of injection is introduced by a pipe and rose jet at the top of the condenser F. The solution passes from F into H, from which it is withdrawn by the piston H, passing through the reservoir K and the tubes U and V by which it is returned to the boiler. As its return is opposed by the elasticity of the gas in the boiler, it must be forced in, and a small forcing-pump is employed for this purpose. The tube V is surrounded by a jacket L. The water which has been deprived of heat of its ammonia is withdrawn from the bottom of the boiler by the lower tube, and passes into the jacket L, where it imparts a portion of its heat to the solution in the tube V, which is on its way to the boiler. It is then discharged at I by a connection, not shown, and carried through a refrigerator, which is also not shown, after which it is conveyed into the vessel T, and is employed for injection into the dissolver F.

In this way the use of ammonia is made continuous, subject only to the usual loss by leakage. Both of these inventions employed the gas condensed in water. Another French engineer, M. Tellier, proposes to use the liquefied gas. By generating the gas under the pressure of its own atmosphere, it is converted into a liquid which even at low temperature exerts a pressure of seven atmospheres. He bases his application upon the following properties of ammonia:

1. Its easy liquefaction. 2. It furnishes power at ordinary temperatures. 3. Its vapor can be safely heated at moderate temperature. 4. The condensation and recovery of the whole of the gas to be used for new operations. The gas can be collected in large factories and liquefied in any convenient locality by employing a quantity of water three times as large as the bulk of the liquefied gas; the gas can be vaporized, using it as a motive power at a pressure of eight or ten atmospheres, an operation in which the action will remain constant because the heat required to produce the gas will be generated by the caloric of condensation (latent heat) disengaged in the aqueous solution. M. Tellier has invented a locomotive to be driven by liquefied ammonia, represented by figs. 2, 3, of which the following is the lettered description: V, introduction of the liquefied gas; A, reservoir of the liquefied gas; BB, condensing reservoir of water; CC, pistons; DD, exhaust-pumps; EE, vaporizing-coils; K, escape-pipe; a, b, h, m, f, g, i, j, transmission of power; X, steering apparatus; R, governor.

The inventor claims that this ammonia-locomotive, possessing a two-horse power, can be pro-

pelled eight miles with forty pounds of liquid ammonia and one hundred and twenty pounds of cold water.

A somewhat similar invention has been patented in this country by Dr. Emil Lamm, of New Orleans, in which it is practically applied to the propulsion of street-cars. Fig. 4 represents the adaptation of the principle to an ordinary street-car. The engine used on the car is equal to two-horse power. The exhaust-pipe leads into an outside shell or water-tank, in which is immersed the reservoir containing the liquefied ammonia. The ammoniacal gas escaping from the exhaust-pipe, after having acted upon the piston of the engine, as soon as it comes in contact with the water in the tank is instantly reabsorbed, giving out at the same time the heat which was rendered latent by its evaporation in the reservoir. To overcome the delay in the communication of heat between the continually cooling liquefied gas and the water becoming as quickly warm on the outside of the reservoir, it was necessary to construct a boiler of numerous tubes, so as to increase the heating surface. This ingenious device surmounted all of the difficulty experienced by previous experimenters, and the use of the ammonia-engine on the street-cars of New Orleans has been an accomplished fact since 1871. It is not claimed for ammonia that it can supersede steam; it is simply proposed to substitute it for steam in places where the latter cannot be employed: Where it is desirable to avoid fire, where the air would become vitiated by furnaces—in cases where a small power was desirable for pumping, driving a church-organ, propelling vehicles, for attachment to sewing-machines, for magneto-electric machines in electro-plating, for small printing-presses and a host of other purposes—it will be very convenient to have a cylinder of liquefied ammonia brought to the house, just as soda-water is conveyed to the dealers in that article, in a condition suitable for attaching it to couplings ready for use at any moment. A bottle of liquid ammonia which a person can carry in his pocket will run a sewing-machine constantly for a week, or if only used occasionally, would last a year. Enormous amounts of ammonia are now made as an incidental product in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is not many years since the greater part of it was thrown away; it is now all saved, and other industries have been made to contribute to the general stock. A new source of supply is from the waste liquors of boracic acid manufactories of Italy. Some of these establishments yield thirty-five hundred pounds of sulphate of ammonia every twenty-four hours. Ammonia is now also saved in refining crude borax, in the manufacture of caustic soda from Chili salt-petre, in the manufacture of beet-sugar, and attempts have been made to economize the ammonia resulting from the coking of coal. It will be seen that from all of these sources combined the supply of ammonia is practically inexhaustible, and there is no longer any valid reason why it should not be frequently employed as a motive power.

How the Sultan Spends his Money.

THE *Economiste Francaise*, continuing what are termed its "indiscretions" with regard to the interior of the Sultan's palaces, and what may be called his "menu-plaisirs," says that the care of the carpet upon which he kneels at his devotions costs nearly \$2,500 a year, and that the doctors' and chemists' bills average about \$150,000, taking one year with another. It appears that the Sultan is very averse to any of the ladies of the harem being attacked with illness while in the palace, and when one of them was so unfortunate as to die suddenly, a few weeks ago, the Sultan left the palace and would not return until the body had been removed. The visit of the doctor to his patient is made in great state, for he is preceded by an officer carrying a large sword, while two others, armed to the teeth, march by his side. But even this seems insufficient to inspire respect, for the *Economiste* adds that in winter the doctor and his attendants are often "snowballed" as they pass through the courtyards. All the doctors, including an Armenian lady who belongs to the staff, have taken their degrees at the Constantinople School of Medicine, so it is probably not unfair to assume that they are what the French call "princes of the science." The Sultan, if lavish in other matters, does not seem to set a high value upon intellectual pursuits, for there are only two tutors, receiving about \$2,500 a year each, for the education of his sons. Upon the other hand, his Majesty does not deny himself with regard to music, for his private band consists of no fewer than three hundred musicians, who are said to be very proficient in playing Turkish airs and the music of Western operas during the dinner hour. The Sultan, who is a great lover of music, has, moreover, formed a military orchestra composed of female slaves, who have to play wind-instruments so much that nearly all of them are carried off by consumption.

A Wonderful Tree in Mexico.

ABOUT two miles from the city of Mexico, at a little place called La Cuba, is the old tree known in history as Noche Triste, under the branches of which, tradition has it, Cortes gathered together his little remnant of men on the sad night he was attacked by the Aztecs and driven from the city. It is at least a remarkable old tree, and worth the ride to see for itself. It is a cypress, of a variety that grows to an immense size in this part of Mexico. It is more than a thousand years old, and about ten feet through at its base, and is gnarled and twisted in a wonderful way. It enlarges above, so that at ten feet from the earth it is fourteen feet in diameter. At twenty feet it divides into two immense trunks. Fire was put to it a few years since, and the inner portion and largest upper trunk mostly burned away. The lesser trunk and shell will, however, live for ages. Three years ago the Mexican Government put a handsome stone and iron fence around it, so that no vandal hand can now touch it. Perhaps no object about the city has for the reader of Prescott a greater charm than the old tree of Noche Triste.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 20, 1876.

MR. OWEN MARLOWE, a comedian of the highest and most delicate type, and an universal favorite, died on Friday, May 19th, in Boston. He was born in Sussex, England, August 1st, 1830. His last appearance in New York was at the Academy of Music in September, 1875, under the management of the Kraljy Brothers. Mr. Marlowe played *Phineas Phogg* in "Around the World in Eighty Days." . . . The operatic venture at Niblo's Garden, which is to reintroduce Belasco, would seem to hang fire. . . . The Florences come to Wallack's Theatre, Monday, May 29th. . . . "Brass" reached its one hundredth and last night at the Park Theatre, Saturday, May 20th. On the following Monday "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was revived. . . . The past week has been marked by benefits at nearly all the theatres. . . . "Conscience" continues a success at the Union Square Theatre. . . . "Julius Caesar" was revived at Booth's Theatre, May 22d. . . . The French troupe of comedians has been giving a series of delightful entertainments at the Lyceum Theatre. . . . The Jarrett & Palmer train across the Continent will start the first week in June.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, in this city, is to deliver the annual address before the literary societies of Emory and Henry College, Virginia, on the 14th of June.

THE King of Bavaria has sanctioned the erection of a Bismarck monument at Kissingen, on condition that the statue shall not be placed on the spot where the Prince's life was attempted.

GEORGE L. FOX, the pantomimist, is under treatment at the McLean Asylum, Somerville; mixes freely with the convalescing patients, and is a great favorite with every one with whom he comes in contact. His health has much improved.

GENERAL SHERMAN, in a letter from Washington explaining his inability to pay a promised visit to Springfield, Ill., on the anniversary of the battle of Resaca, says: "I am more sorry than you possibly can be at the cause which took me from St. Louis and forced me to reside here in Washington."

A RUMOR has prevailed that Mrs. A. T. Stewart was about to give up her Fifth Avenue marble residence to Judge Hilton, who would live in it, while Mrs. Stewart moved into the brown-stone house on the opposite side of the avenue, occupied by Mr. George G. Haven, an old tenant of Mr. Stewart's. Judge Hilton asserts that the rumor was absolutely false.

MRS. A. J. DREXEL, of Philadelphia, and her daughter will sail for Europe on the 27th of May. They and the family of Mr. G. W. Childs will pass the Summer at Long Branch. Mr. Childs and Mr. Drexel will keep house together at the home of the latter in Philadelphia, and will entertain some of the distinguished visitors to the Centennial Exhibition.

It is rumored that at the expiration of his Presidential term, General Grant will make a tour of the world. A very interesting traveling party of ex-rulers could be made up if a combination could be effected of ex-President Grant, King Amadeus and Queen Isabella of Spain, and General Domingue of Hayti. Perhaps before the year expires they would be joined by the Sultan of Turkey and the present Czar of Russia.

A VERY interesting collection of some of Frank Bellow's sketches was exhibited for sale last week in Broadway. Mr. Bellow has for nearly twenty-five years occupied a very distinguished position as an artist in American literature, evidenced by his sketches in the *Lantern* in the bygone times, but chiefly in Frank Leslie's publications. He unites a delicate fancy with great originality, and has shown great versatility in various branches of art.

We have the authority of the *New York Mail* for saying that some of the admirers of Dr. E. H. Chapin propose to give to Miss Julia Griffis a commission to put into enduring marble the portrait bust she has made of that distinguished and popular divine. We trust that this will be done, because the community have an interest in perpetuating the exact features of one of the ablest and best of our "representative men."

JUDGE LOUIS WYETH, of Alabama, is one of the pioneer order of judges whom no labors tire. Finding it impossible to reach Huntsville in time to open the Circuit Court on Monday by any regular means of communication, the steamboat having been withdrawn and the roads being impassable, he took a canoe at Gunter's-ville and paddled to his destination, a distance of thirty miles, arriving on Sunday night, and opening court on time on Monday.

SAD news is received from Brussels of the condition of the Empress Charlotte, widow of the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico. Her physical health is good, but the unfortunate lady can no longer recognize her nearest relations, and the visit of any one who is not one of her regular attendants irritates her beyond expression. She has occasionally lucid intervals, but they are of very brief duration, and at such times she only occupies herself in domestic pursuits.

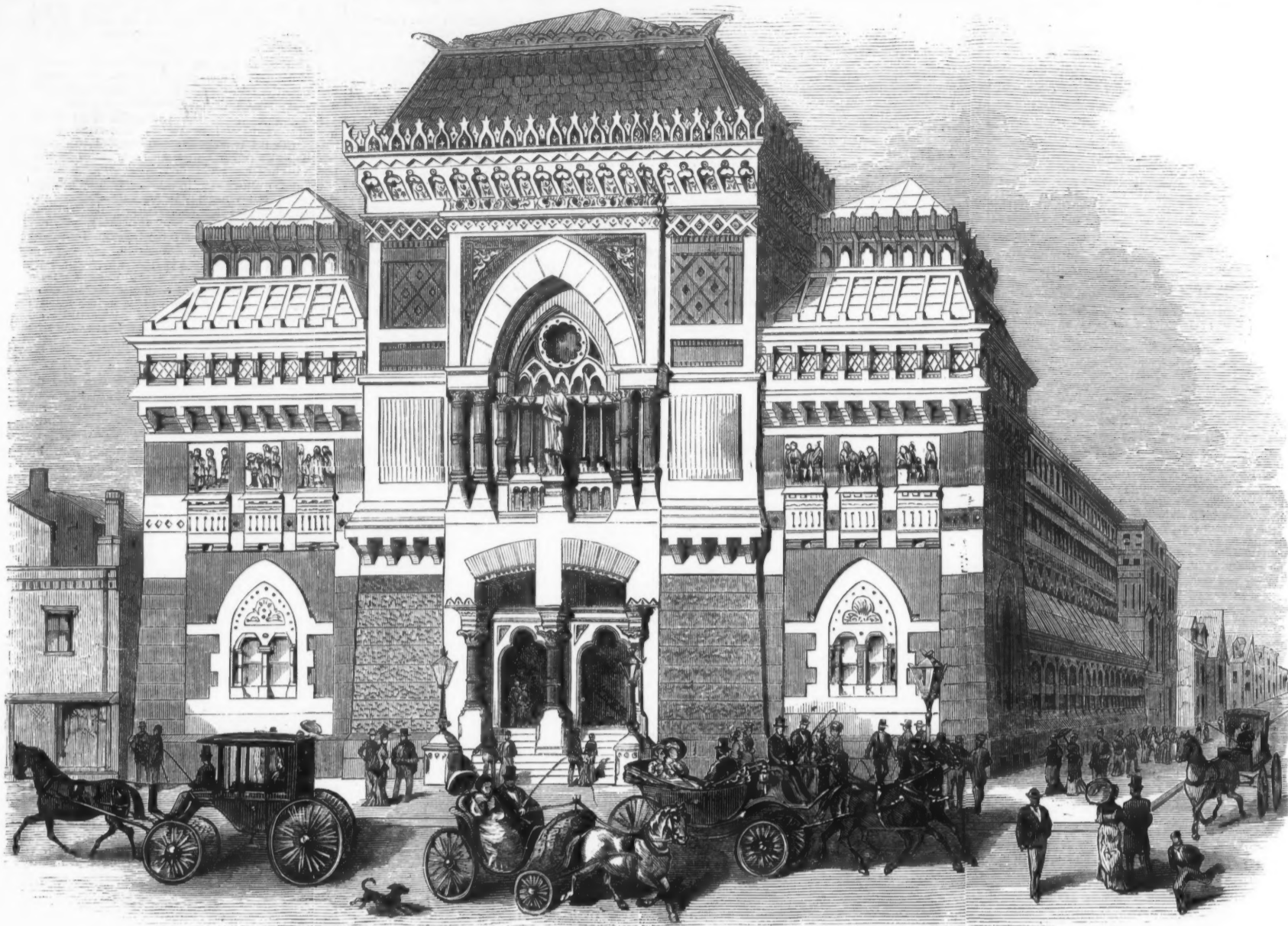
SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Starch Pictures.—If iodide of potassium and starch paste be mixed in the dark on paper with some cane-sugar, and exposed under a negative picture in the sunlight, a positive print will appear which can be fixed by washing in pure water. This method could be employed for taking impressions of leaves and other translucent or transparent objects in a manner analogous to what is called nature-printing. It is so simple that any one can manipulate it. The principle upon which it is based is the liberation of free iodine by the reducing action of cane-sugar.

Carnivorous Plants.—An addition to the list of carnivorous plants is suggested by Mr. J. C. Druce, in a letter to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, in a little early Spring flower found chiefly on the tops of walls, the botanical name of which is *Saxifraga tridactylites*. Mr. Druce states that, when examined under the microscope, the leaves are seen to be covered with glands of a similar character, which exude a viscid secretion, in which he found a midge was entrapped and held fast when placed on the leaf. On examining a number of leaves he found in all of them the *debris* of insects which had apparently perished in this manner.

A New Oxide of Manganese.—M. Frémy describes, in a recent paper read before the Institute of France, what he claims to be a new oxide of manganese, having four parts of the metal combined with five parts of oxygen. It is produced by mixing manganic sulphate with manganous sulphate, and crystallizes in hexagonal tablets, very unstable and easily decomposed by water. Potash decomposes it, and gives a black precipitate which easily dissolves in sulphuric acid, and can thus reproduce the primitive compound. The author thinks that the rose-color of some of the manganese compounds is due to the presence of small quantities of this new substance. It remains to be seen what are the properties and uses of this new oxide.

New Uses of Felt.—Several new branches of industry have grown out of the employment of felt for other purposes than hats. The material used to cover the hammers of piano-fortes is derived from the wool of sheep found only in Hungary. It is more elastic than the common variety, resisting better the cutting effect of the strings, which soon wear other kinds of felt away. These felts come in the trade in elongated pieces, very thick at one end and quite thin at the other, so as to suit the requirements, which are that the hammers striking the bass strings should be covered with thick felt, the layer being gradually diminished for the higher tones, so that the hammers striking the strings producing high tones have a very thin covering. Other felts are manufactured into carpets and printed with figures, forming rugs. Blankets, cloaks, skirts, socks, slippers, soles for boots and shoes, are also made. By saturating with varnish and paint, patent leather is imitated. Felt for roofing is mixed with asphaltum, coal-tar, pitch, and other waterproof material. Felt is also used in ship-building, as a layer below the copper-sheathing, and on steam cylinders as a non-conductor—for the latter purpose it can be made fireproof. Shoddy is manufactured out of materials too short to be spun, but which, by felted, can be made to hang together and form an apparently woven fabric, which, however, soon shows its true nature by its lack of strength. The shoddy industry, although at first started as a fraud, has now developed into legitimate and important manufactures.



PHILADELPHIA, PA.—THE NEW ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS, CORNER OF BROAD AND CHERRY STREETS.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.

ON Saturday, April 22, the new building of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the oldest institution of its kind in the country, was thrown open to the public and formally dedicated. It is located on the corner of Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, and embraces an academy, a museum of fine arts, a school for the tuition of art, and a grand series of galleries for the display of artistic works. The society was organized by members of the Philadelphia Bar and a few artists, in 1805. Twenty-three persons in the city subscribed \$10,000 each towards the new building; two firms gave \$20,000 each; there were ten donations of \$5,000; one hundred of \$1,000, and a few of \$2,500 each. The entire cost of the structure was about \$400,000, all the work being done by minor contract and days' labor.

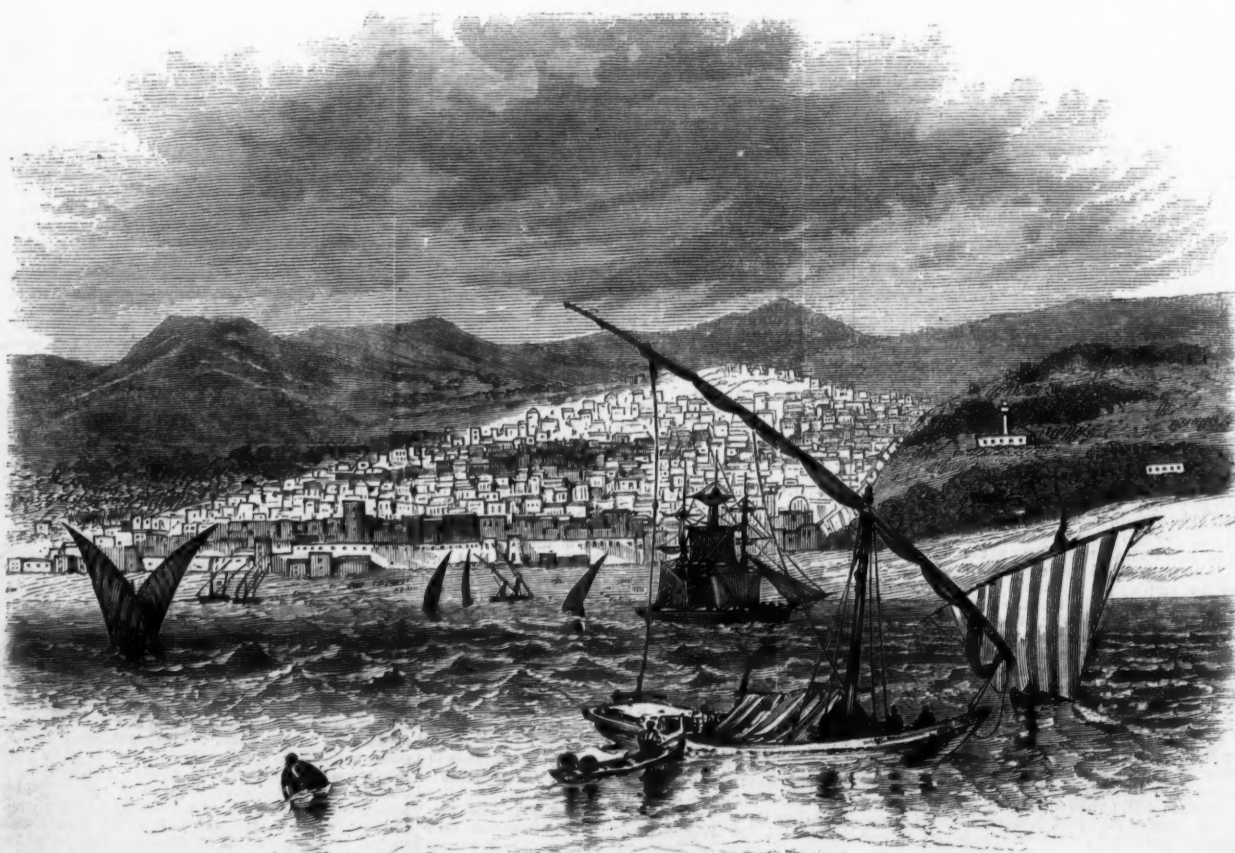
On reaching the first landing, one obtains a full view of the grand hall and stairway, with the splendid dome and its supporting arcade, forming the chief architectural feature of the building. It is said that the opulence of the details in color, gold and carving is so exciting to the eye, that one needs to walk a long way through the quiet galleries to get his retina sufficiently freed from the impression to enable him to look at a picture. Statuary is well displayed in the corridors, and the galleries for casts on the lower floor, the classrooms, drawing and reading-rooms seem all that could be desired. The metal-work—including both the bronze and other decorative features—and the cast-iron employed in construction, are especially noteworthy. The President of the Academy is James L. Claghorn, to whose zeal and labor the existence of this beautiful structure is mainly due. Philadelphia may well rejoice in the inauguration, this year, of its Fine Art Academy.

THE TURKISH IMBROGLIO.

SALONICA, AND THE OUTRAGE ON THE CHRISTIANS.

THE outrage at Salonica, on the 6th of May, now appears to have been premeditated, and as the signal for a general outbreak. On the 10th, 11th and 12th an excitement amounting to a panic existed at Constantinople. The Sultan was overawed by the mob, who demanded the immediate removal of the newly appointed Grand Vizier and the Minister of War. It is evident that the demonstrations are of a dual character, because, first, the leaders of the mob are the Sofias, who have charge of the mosques, and represent the religious element, and second, they base their demands for the removal of the officials named on the ground that they are too much under the influence of the Russian policy. The powerful Sofias, with their fanatical adherents,

as well as the Christians, are arming themselves as far as possible. Threats have been made openly against Christians generally, and the authority of the Sultan has so far been set at naught, that at one of the principal mosques the attending Sofia would not permit the formal prayer for the sovereign to be read. It is feared that if the troubles should crystallize in an uprising of the Mohammedans, the various colonies of European and American subjects located along the Bosphorus would be in greater danger of an attack than the native Christians, for their supposed wealth would tempt the cupidity of the Turkish mob. Ever since the reformatory note of Count Andrassy was accepted, one clause of which appeared to place all religious



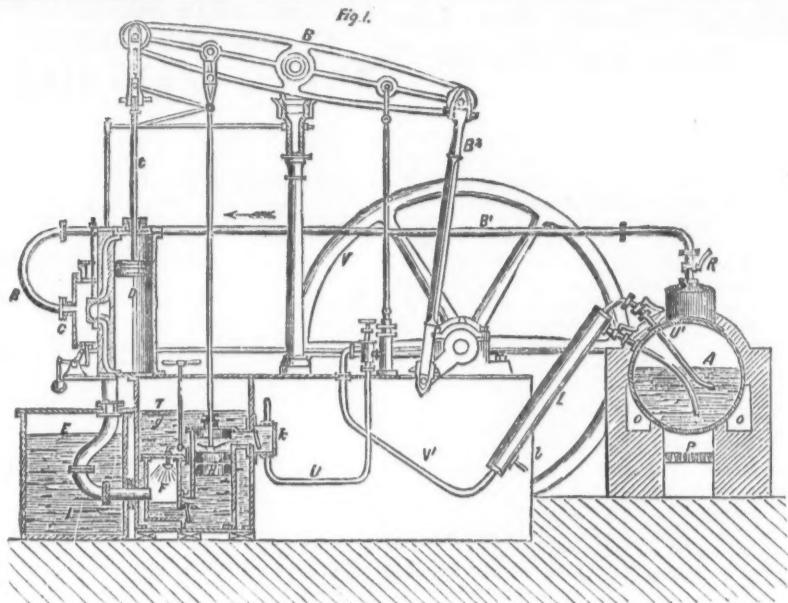
TURKEY.—SALONICA, THE SCENE OF THE RECENT MASSACRE OF EUROPEAN CONSULS.



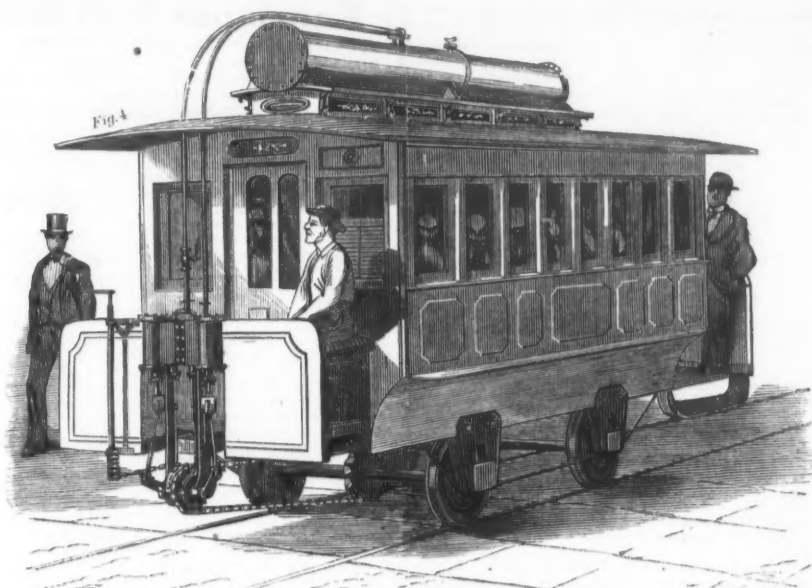
THE LATE MRS. MARY A. FORD, "UNA."

denominations on an equal scale, the Sofias have evinced the utmost hostility to the Government. The authorities being unable to cope single-handed with the politico-ecclesiastic party, it has become necessary for the Foreign Ministers and Consuls to take prompt action for the protection of their respective countrymen, as well as the native Christians. To give a substantial backing to whatever line of policy they may decide upon, war-vessels of Great Britain, France, Austria, Italy, Germany, Russia and the United States have been ordered to Salonica and Constantinople. Satisfaction was felt in Berlin and London that the Sultan had done all in his power to atone for the murder of the Consuls. Fifty-four persons were arrested for complicity in the outrage, eleven convicted, and six executed, and examination is still in progress. The disaffection extended to Stamboul, where, as at Salonica and Constantinople, the streets were paraded by excited crowds of Mussulmans.

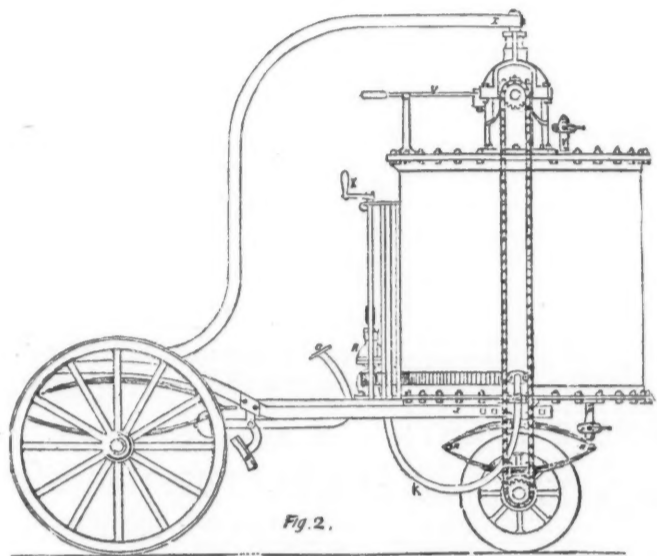
Salonica, the place where the disturbances first broke out, has at various times been known as Thessalonica and as Therna, the latter appellation being given it on account of the hot springs that exist in its neighborhood. The city has been men-



DELAPORTE'S AMMONIA ENGINE.



AMMONIA ENGINE FOR STREET-CARS.

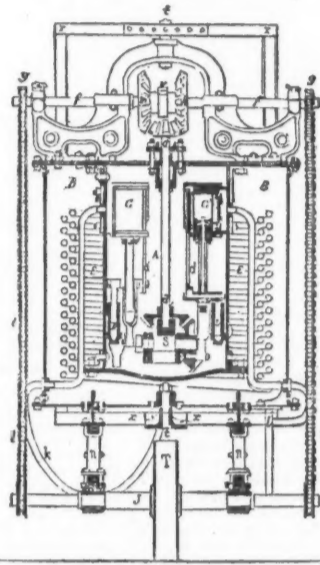


TELLIER'S AMMONIA LOCOMOTIVE.

tioned in history—both profane and sacred—since its occupation by Xerxes. In 315 B. C. the ravages it suffered in the Peloponnesian War were repaired by Cassander, its limits were extended, and the greater portion rebuilt, when, in honor of his wife, the daughter of Alexander, he named it Thessalonica. At the present day it has a population of upwards of 60,000 persons, and has strong works for defense. While the city itself is a capital and seaport, the surrounding district is remarkably fertile and productive.

THE LATE MRS. MARY A. FORD, THE POETESS "UNA."

WE, this week, present our readers with a portrait of the lamented Irish-American poetess "Una," the late wife of Mr. Augustine Ford, of the *Irish World*. Among the many poets to whom Ireland has given birth in the present generation, Mrs. Ford occupied a proud position; and in her lamented death, which occurred recently at her residence in Brooklyn, another sparkling gem has fallen from the crown of Irish genius. She was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, in 1841, and removed to the United States at a tender age. When quite young she gave striking evidence of the high poetic gifts with which she was so richly endowed. She received a finished education at St. Martin's Convent, Ohio, wherein she had ample opportunity to cultivate and refine her tastes, and devote her hours to the charms of literature, "the nursing mother of our minds." She became a constant contributor to many journals and magazines, both in this country and Ireland. She wrote chiefly for the *Irish World*. It may not perhaps be underserving of mention that she is the only American



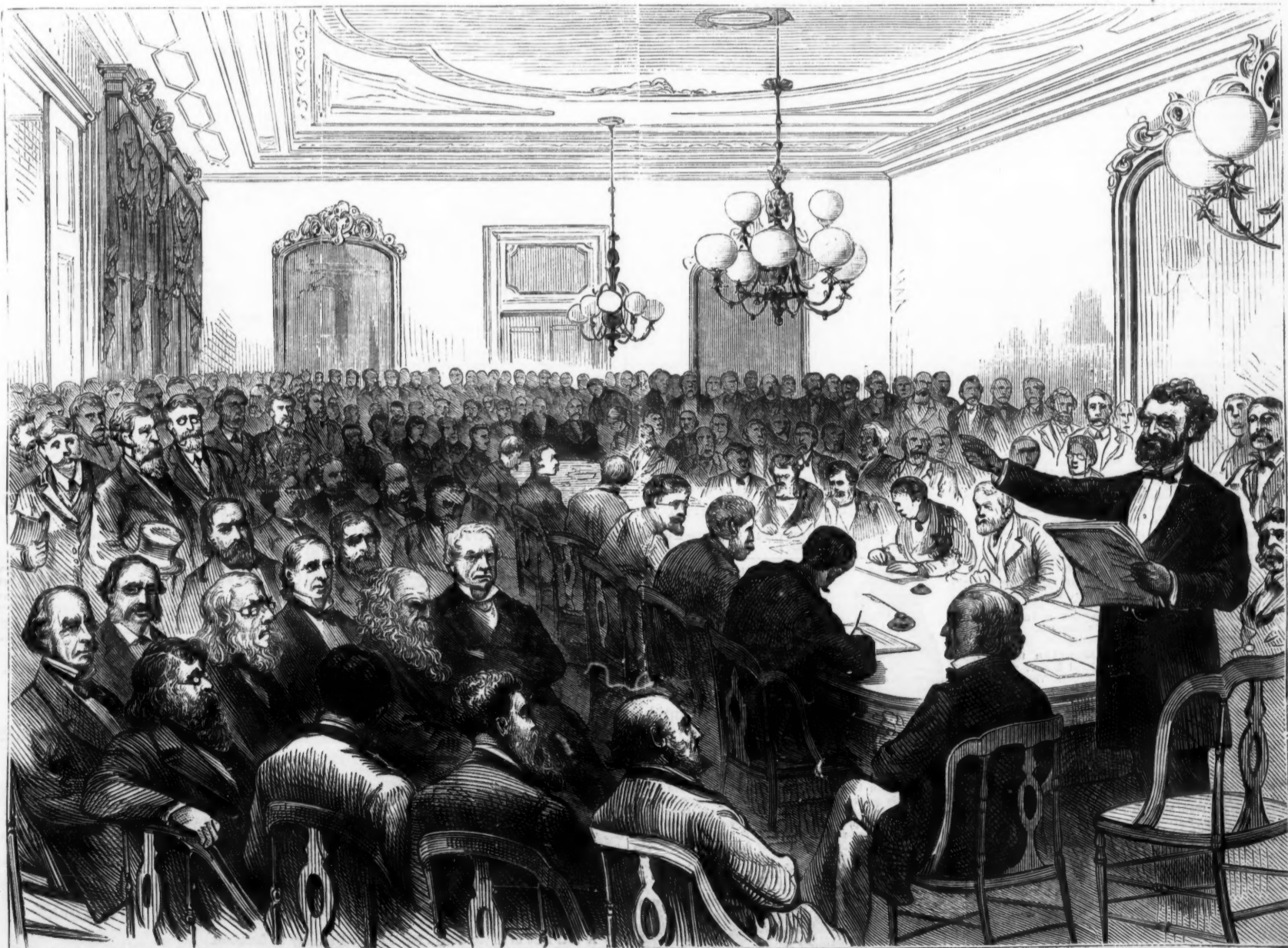
TELLIER'S AMMONIA LOCOMOTIVE—TRANSVERSE SECTION.

writer whose literary contributions find place in that excellent collection of Irish poetry, "Hayes's Ballads of Ireland." We say American writer, for "Una," though ever mindful of the land of her birth, was thoroughly American, devotedly attached to the institutions of this country, an ardent lover of the principle of republican liberty, and devoted some of her best and most refined efforts to subjects purely American. Two grand ideas pervade and permeate all her poems—the patriotic and the religious. She sang of freedom and the rights of man, and disdained to confine her love of either within geographical limits. She loved the principle of liberty, and principle is eternal and unvarying.

A Type-setting Machine.

NEAR the town of Nordhausen, in the province of Saxony, Prussia, lives Herr Henze, M.D., who has invented a new type-setting machine, of which

THE PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE FOR STEAM—AMMONIA AS A MECHANICAL MOTOR.—SEE PAGE 211.



NEW YORK CITY.—THE REFORM CONFERENCE AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, MAY 16TH—CARL SCHURZ PRESENTING THE ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 211.

Traveler's Guide.



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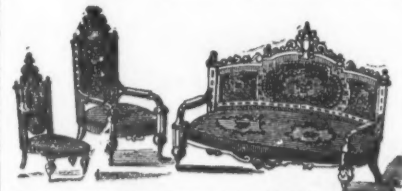
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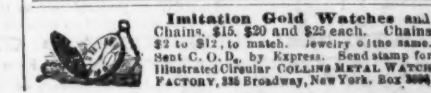
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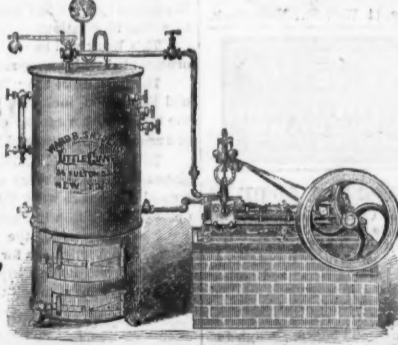
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